

POPULIST PRINCIPLES

Rapid Progress And Spread of the Peoples Party Doctrine—Leading Papers Advocating THE FUNDAMENTAL PLANKS

These Cases In Point—The New York Journal for Municipal Ownership—The Chicago Record for Postal Savings Banks—The News and Observer for Initiative and Referendum.

The rapid spread of Populist principles is as remarkable as it is gratifying. This is one of the great points gained by the Peoples Party in its supporting Bryan in the last campaign. It gave us an opportunity to reach a new and large audience at home and teach them that something more than bimetalism was necessary to restore prosperity. We have improved upon the public fact that the Populist platform contains the fundamental principles of good government. The Populist leaves no stone unturned in its efforts to work. We could fill the columns of THE CAUCASIAN every week with proofs of this. Papers that were not even for free silver before the nomination of Bryan, are now advocating each week in their editorial columns the great distinctive principles of the Peoples Party. We give three editorials from three such papers below:

POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS.
The Chicago Record is the only big daily in Chicago that supported Bryan. Now read the following strong editorial advocating Postal Savings Banks:

"Suppose the people who deposited their hard-earned savings in the collapsed Globe Savings Bank had been enabled to deposit their money in a postal savings bank under federal control. Suppose, instead of placing their earnings in the hands of private individuals who had not the skill or the principle to guard them at every point, they had today the knowledge and means to have their money deposited in the National government, their savings would be absolutely secure, and would be returned to them immediately on the presentation of their proofs that they were depositors. These depositors now are fighting for the maintenance of their rights and meekly asking for the return of even part of their deposits! No. They would be going on just as before, saving their money and depositing it in the coffers of Uncle Sam. They would have the absolute assurance that no matter what mismanagement might occur in a given branch of the system, the government stood security for their deposits, and no agency not sufficiently powerful to destroy the government itself could deprive them of a dollar of their savings.

If the people are to be encouraged to be frugal and contented let them have some sure means of saving their money—some plan by which each depositor can rest assured that no reckless banking methods, no amount of dishonesty and no jugglery with trust funds can deprive him of his property. Without some such system the people who would prefer to be saving and thrifty are surely going to be discouraged."

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.
The New York Journal was the only big daily paper in New York that fought the gold standard and supported Bryan. Now see the advanced position which it takes on city ownership of street railways:

"CITY OWNERSHIP OF RAILROADS.
A denunciation of Knights of Labor has presented a petition to Mayor Strong that measures should be taken to secure municipal ownership and control of certain city railroads, which by their charter may revert to the city under certain conditions. These conditions have, as far matured, it seems, as now to be taken into consideration. Among the special reasons advanced is the plea that the metropolitan street system is rapidly becoming an octopus, which will soon absorb all the tramway lines of the city unless immediate steps are taken to wrest the spoils from their long tentacles.

This is a perfectly proper and reasonable claim, but in the opinion of the Journal it does not go far enough, or lay the axe to the root of the evil. It will be, of course, advantageous to the public interest that the city should own one, two or three railroads, on the principle that a part of a loaf is better than none. But the vital question involved in the outlook is the requirement of the roads by the municipality—a result which we believe to be imminent in the not distant future, similarly with the systems of gas and electric lighting. That it lies within the power of the municipality to institute such steps as will lead to this result we believe to be incontrovertible without violating any essential rights of individuals or corporations.

A label of socialism which is attached to all such schemes, like the cry of 'mad dog,' is as baseless as the canine stigma oftentimes is. The city has as much inherent right under our prevailing system to supply the needs of travel and illumination as to furnish its drinking water, or to clean its streets. English governmental methods have never been branded as socialist, yet many of the principal cities of the United Kingdom have pushed this theory of municipal ownership of tramway to full extent in practice. The results have been so conspicuously satisfactory as to challenge the admiration of all visitors, alike in efficiency of service and cheapness of fares.

The more rapidly the agitation for a similar revolution in American cities is begun the better. It is a reform which the times need. So,

THE CASE STATED.

A Letter From Chairman Butler to Hon. Frank Burkett—The Whole

THING IN A NUT-SHELL.

No Objection to a Conference Except That It Should Not Be Called to Take Action In the Name of the Whole Party. It Should and Should Not Do—How to Build Up The Peoples Party.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May, 1897.
HON. FRANK BURKETT,
"Okolona, Miss."
Dear Sir: Your letter received. I regret that you feel that I misrepresented the position of your Memphis committee when I stated that you desired me, as National Chairman, to have the National committee of the party take action as to whether or not a conference should be held at this time. But I think that you are mistaken. You call my attention to the following extract from the communication of your committee to me: "A committee appointed, etc., to make a request for a meeting of the National committee of the Peoples Party for the purpose of determining the future policy of the party or the desirability of calling an early conference of the National committee to the expense of time and money necessary for holding a meeting unless it was their desire to meet after knowing the purpose for which they would be called, and the questions upon which they would be expected to take action, after meeting. The question of a committee meeting and a conference were both submitted to the committee at the same time. The one hundred and eight letters which I have received in reply from members of the National committee show that they thoroughly understand the proposition. Nearly every one of them expresses his opinion about holding either the committee or a national conference to attempt to outline a policy for the party at this time. Eighty-three of these answers were opposed to the propositions made by your committee. It is true that in my opinion to the members of the committee, for I am always ready and willing to give my reasons for any position that I take, and certainly these reasons were put thoroughly to test by being thus submitted to each member of the committee.

You say that if the matter had been fairly presented to the committee that you would have abided by the decision of the committee. You certainly know that the National committee of the party is opposed to a conference; and with this knowledge before you took part with Mr. Coxey who is not a member of our party, and with others in usurping the name of the National committee, and in calling a conference in the name of the party. You attempted to poll the National committee on your own account, and out of a committee of one hundred and fifty members you got only twenty-eight replies favorable to a conference, according to your own confession. If a majority of the committee had been in favor of a meeting being held for the purposes you stated, they would have so voted in their replies. But they are opposed to a committee meeting as well as to a conference, and so declare. Each member of the committee understands the situation, and in action better than you or I; and, besides, each member certainly understands the merits and demerits of the propositions which you submitted as well as you or I. I submitted the matter to the National committee in the regular way provided by the plan of organization of the party, and I certainly cannot feel that there was any impropriety in submitting my views on the matter for the criticism of the large majority of the party. Those answering, and a large majority of the whole committee in their answers decided:

First, against calling a meeting of the National committee. They give their reasons after knowing for what purposes it was proposed to call them together; Second, they decided that it was not necessary or advisable to hold a general conference of the party at this time. That this is the distinct and deliberate judgment and decision of an overwhelming majority of the committee is clear. Therefore, you should show your devotion to the party and its principles by abiding by this verdict of the official organization of the party.

In another part of your letter you seem to take the position that Populists are under no obligations to observe the decision of the official organization of the party on such matters. In justifying your action in assuming the power (in defiance of the judgment and decision of the National Committee) to call a conference in the name of the party, you say: "If such a decision be precedent, then Populists could not assemble in their schoolhouses and consult and interchange opinions without the permission of the county chairman and the local non-committees." I submit that this is not a parallel but is entirely different from the kind of meeting that you have called. Certainly any number of citizens in any party have a right to meet for consultation and conference at any time or place that they desire, but they have no right to call a conference or convention in the name of their party organization, and especially when they do it in disregard and defiance of the regularly constituted official organization of the party. If a few citizens

in a certain township should request the county committee of the party in any county to call a conference and the committee should decide that such a course was not necessary or not wise or not for the best interests of the party, then would any true Populist in that county, who believed in maintaining the organization of the party sustain or approve of the action of these citizens if they should proceed to call a conference in the name of the whole party of the county and attempt to lay out a policy for the future or to take any other action in the name of the party? Would it be reasonable to suppose that a meeting so called would be a representative meeting? It would not be even representative of the Populists of the township if there was any difference of opinion, much less of the Populists of the county. Mr. Coxey, a member of your committee, has taken the interest of party unity and party harmony. If you wish simply to hold a conference for consultation, and exchange of opinion among yourselves, and that there can be no objection to the party taking such action, you may be benefited thereby; but let me urge you not to assume to speak for those who do not see fit to take part, nor attempt to take any action for the purpose of organizing a new party with a different platform. Failing in that, he went to Memphis, and, as I have underlined, was one of the leading spirits there in favor of this movement for a conference, and in the name of the party organization. If I am to judge from his paper, and some other newspapers that seem to agree with him, they claim that your committee was appointed for the purpose of calling a conference to take place at Nashville, Tennessee, by the so-called middle-of-the-road Populists, yet we do not believe that it will amount to any good to the party as a whole. Any conclusion that we may reach, however, will only represent a part of the party. Again, if it is intended for a Populist convention the National Committee has done the right to call the convention. It is too late to formulate any plans for the future other than the platform of the party indicates. For us as a party to say at this time what we will do and what we will not do would be supreme folly. No one can say what we will do or what we will not do within the next two or three years to demand attention. So far as the indications now point there is but one thing for us to do and that is to go right ahead advocating Populist doctrine, and to have our party nominated at a convention, and an early nominating convention and, possibly, a harmonious concert of action by all the reform forces of the United States.

MAN BUTLER ACTS ON THE DIRECTION OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE.
The reason for not wanting a National convention of Populists called now is, in the first place: The chairman of the National committee and the Populist Senators and Congressmen and the Populist members of the National committee were against it, and he therefore wisely refused to call it. Now a convention assembled in the face of this, at the instigation of men who through their journals call Mr. Burkett a traitor, and who are in the habit of calling upon him for no good purpose. If we of Louisiana meet with them we are recognizing them, therefore if we say there is nothing to be done, in the name of the party, we are recognizing them. Without entering into discussion of the propriety of the endorsement given the name and cause of W. J. Bryan in the late campaign, we say it is our belief that the Populist Party should have been annihilated if it had fought Bryan; but that it passed and Mr. Butler can only do the bidding of his people. You can do anything now in a convention except which may not be charged with the belief that corrupt influences secured the sugar schedule in the tariff bill passed by his party as well as the support of the now proposed. That while he regretted to believe that his party had been under the influence of the sugar trust, yet it is the duty of the Populist Party to believe that the truth should be known and that every offender, whether Democrat or Republican, should be brought to the bar of justice. The can was a strong and severe arraignment and created no little sensation. It is very probable that the investigation will be conducted.

PROTECTION FOR THE WHEAT AND COTTON FARMER.
Senator Cannon has introduced an amendment to the present tariff bill providing for an export bounty of ten cents on every bushel of wheat exported from the United States and one cent on every pound of cotton exported. The effect of this amendment, if adopted, will be to materially raise the price of both wheat and cotton. It will mean a protection to the farmer, and the support of the now proposed. That while he regretted to believe that his party had been under the influence of the sugar trust, yet it is the duty of the Populist Party to believe that the truth should be known and that every offender, whether Democrat or Republican, should be brought to the bar of justice. The can was a strong and severe arraignment and created no little sensation. It is very probable that the investigation will be conducted.

RECEIVER FOR COTTON MILLS.
PETERSBURG, Va., May 27.—The mills of the Swift Creek Cotton Manufacturing Company, in Chesterfield county, about two miles from Petersburg, have been placed in the hands of W. Brydon Tennant, a Richmond, Va., receiver. The company took this action, it is said by reason of suits having been brought against it. Some of the officials of the company have gone to New York to make arrangements for keeping the mills in operation. These mills employ about 200 operatives.

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PEOPLES PARTY PRESS ON THE PROPOSED CONFERENCE

Reform Press on the Proposed Conference Unanimously and Resolutely Opposed It.

Some of the Coxyite papers are calling for their readers to vote on the question as to whether or not the Memphis meeting shall be held. Why go through that farce when the meeting has already been called by the self constituted bosses?

No, we shall not call for an expression, pro or con, of the views of our readers on the proposed conference. The whole thing is an uncalculated, unauthorized, rebellious and disturbing game and the game is not worth the powder. If a few miscontents want to play at an effort to rule or ruin something, let them do so, but we shall not waste space by saying much about it.

What "Cretans" Say.
Alliance Vindicator, Sulphur Springs, Tex.
Butler gave official notice to Bryan in January that he nor any other would be taken into consideration for the Populist Party. He said that when they were inside of the old parties. This taken with the fact that every member of our party in Congress signed an address to the Populist Party, and taken with the further fact that they all voted for their own candidate for Speaker and demanded of Speaker Reed that they be recognized as a distinct party in shaping committees, shows to my mind that they are doing foolish work for the party and whatever may have been the difference among our people in the past there should be none now. All should get to work, quit bickering over past matters and line up for the future. Let them get ready for the next year's fray. Do like Oregon, each State lay out a plan and get to work. There is no bitterness in the Oregon resolutions yet they show clearly that the Populist Party is not allied with nor mixed with any party, but proposes to run its own officers. We hope every State will do the same thing.

It Can Do No Good.
People's Advocate, Nashville, Ark.
We have no objections to a conference called as advertised to take place at Nashville, Tennessee, by the so-called middle-of-the-road Populists, yet we do not believe that it will amount to any good to the party as a whole. Any conclusion that we may reach, however, will only represent a part of the party. Again, if it is intended for a Populist convention the National Committee has done the right to call the convention. It is too late to formulate any plans for the future other than the platform of the party indicates. For us as a party to say at this time what we will do and what we will not do would be supreme folly. No one can say what we will do or what we will not do within the next two or three years to demand attention. So far as the indications now point there is but one thing for us to do and that is to go right ahead advocating Populist doctrine, and to have our party nominated at a convention, and an early nominating convention and, possibly, a harmonious concert of action by all the reform forces of the United States.

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LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

Reed Reverses Himself in the Interest of His Monopoly Dictators and Bosses.

THE GREAT SUGAR TRUST.

How It Magnates the Senate and Keeps out of Prison The Contemptible Treachery of the Courts—Tillman Demands Another Investigation—A Little Hint of the Purpose of the Populist Party.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 31st, 1897.—The Senate has given the bill, heretofore to the consideration of the tariff bill. About the usual progress in the consideration of the bill has been made. The House has not been in session except to adjourn for three days at a time.

Speaker Reed, however, was put in a very awkward position at the last meeting of the House on Thursday. He was forced to prevent the consideration of the Cuban resolution. Mr. Lewis, a representative from the State of Washington, once secured a resolution requiring the House to take up and consider the Morgan Cuban resolution, and made the point that under the practice of the House and other parliamentary bodies that such a resolution was a privileged question. He quoted the rules of the House, and asked the questions relating to the government's foreign policy were privileged. He also quoted numerous precedents in the English parliament and in the House of the United States, and asked the questions relating to the government's foreign policy were privileged. He also quoted numerous precedents in the English parliament and in the House of the United States, and asked the questions relating to the government's foreign policy were privileged.

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INDUSTRIAL S. A. L. AGENTS.

They Hold an Interesting Meeting in Their Company's Mammoth Car.

DETAILS OF WORK GIVEN.

How the Towns Along the Line Are Improved by the Operation—An Object Lesson—The Centennial and Its Attractions.

Upon invitation of Col. Jas. T. Patrick, Chief Industrial Agent of the S. A. L., the writer was present at the meeting of the Industrial Agents of the line held at the Exposition grounds at Nashville, Tenn., May 27th. The convention was held in the mammoth S. A. L. car erected on the Exposition grounds and over one hundred agents were in attendance. Col. Patrick opened the meeting and explained the method of the industrial agents' work. He said that it was simply an array of industrial talent in a mental as well as physical capacity which worked in harmony for the purpose of building up and improving the towns and cities of the S. A. L. He said that it was simply an array of industrial talent in a mental as well as physical capacity which worked in harmony for the purpose of building up and improving the towns and cities of the S. A. L.

Col. Patrick unfolded in detail the plan of work as followed by the Industrial Agents of the road and showed that the details of the most complete. There are societies of ladies in each town whose duty it is to look after the improvement of the place artistically, while the men manage the industrial and practical side of the work. Through some of the plans of the association, those who heard them imagined that the country along the S. A. L. would in the course of time be a perfect paradise.

The road presents a banner each year to the agent doing the best work. Dr. Frank Bright, of Ellenboro, N. C., carried off the honor last year and at this meeting received a silver medal which was presented with the honor.

In the afternoon the meeting was devoted entirely to the reading of the reports of the agents at the close of which the Secretary of the Association, Mr. George Allen, of Raleigh, summarized the association and its work as follows:

"This meeting of such a large number of intelligent men, assembled in the midst of such surroundings as this Centennial Exposition, brings up the value of individual and co-operative work. The Centennial exhibit could not have been created without the cooperation of the men and women of the S. A. L. and the co-operation could not have been obtained, if there had not been individual work. The idea of this grand exhibit was developed by a few men, who by faithful work, interested all the citizens of Nashville, and the result was the splendid exhibit which we now enjoy.

In the same way, we find that this large meeting, reporting such grand results, had a small beginning at the work of Col. John T. Patrick, at the instance of the Seaboard Air-line Railroad. He faithfully developed the idea and plan, and to-day we find that not only one hundred men are working to carry it out, but they have in turn influenced one thousand persons to assist them in aiding to the improvement and prosperity of the country through which this road operates. This is the result of the work of the S. A. L. at the close of the business of the afternoon, by a rising vote, a resolution of thanks was tendered to Col. John T. Patrick for his efforts as head of this department. The Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Road and the Seaboard Air-line were thanked for courtesies extended. The meeting then adjourned.

Then followed a two column interview; the chief points of which were covered in the article published last week from the Donohoe Magazine—MAN'S ED.

Earthquake in Vermont.
RUTLAND, Vt., May 27.—A slight earthquake shock was felt throughout the State to-night. A popular report is that it was caused by a small explosion at Bellows Falls and Burlington the jar was felt twice. The earthquake was more violent north of here being felt distinctly at Plattsburg and at Montpelier. It extended as far as Fort Edward, N. Y. No damage was done.

Three Men Seriously Injured.
NEWPORT NEWS, Va., May 27.—N. H. Garthright, A. G. Moss, and L. J. Arnold, who were engaged in putting a slate roof upon a two-story frame building this morning, were thrown from the eaves to the ground, a distance of over twenty-two feet, and so seriously injured that two of them may not recover.

Nine Killed in a Collision in Idaho.
POCAHONTO, Idaho, May 27.—A head-end collision between a freight and a passenger train occurred at the American Falls, 25 miles west of here, at 4:30 o'clock, causing the death of nine men and the serious injury of eight others. Two of the latter will die. The westbound passenger train was waiting for the freight at American Falls, standing in front of the station building. The freight engine came on a way on the hill, and, running 50 miles an hour, crashed into the passenger train which was backing up in front of the station.

In Truth.
"Tis hard for youths to sleep in camp;
'Tis hard for youths to fight;
'Tis hard for youths thro' snow to tramp;
In snow hard sleep at night.
But harder for weans from youths to part,
Since youths have stolen weans heart."

A PUBLIC BUILDING FOR DURHAM.
At the last session of Congress Senator Butler secured a favorable report on his bill to appropriate one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars for a public building at Durham, N. C., and

RECEIVER FOR COTTON MILLS.
PETERSBURG, Va., May 27.—The mills of the Swift Creek Cotton Manufacturing Company, in Chesterfield county, about two miles from Petersburg, have been placed in the hands of W. Brydon Tennant, a Richmond, Va., receiver. The company took this action, it is said by reason of suits having been brought against it. Some of the officials of

FERTILIZING POTATOES.

Advancing in the ranks of the New York station, at the request of progressive farmers of Long Island, concerned the economy of using fertilizer in raising potatoes. Following is a summary of the report on result, by L. L. Van Slyke: In 1895 fertilizers were applied at the rate of 1,000 and 2,000 pounds an acre in raising potatoes. A second crop of potatoes was raised on the same ground in 1896 without using fertilizers, in order to ascertain to what extent the fertilizers applied in 1895 would benefit the crop of 1896.

The application of 1,000 pounds of fertilizer increased the crop of marketable potatoes 48.4 bushel an acre in 1895 and 39.6 bushel an acre in 1896. The use of 2,000 pounds of fertilizer increased the yield over the foregoing to the extent of 4.4 bushel in 1895 and 14.1 bushel in 1896, the total increase for the two years being 18.6 bushels.

The application of 1,000 pounds of fertilizer increased the proportion of marketable potatoes 6.2 per cent in 1895 and 9.3 per cent in 1896, while the use of an additional half ton of fertilizer increased percentage of marketable potatoes over the foregoing to the extent of 1.3 in 1895 and 2.6 per cent in 1896.

The use of 1,000 pounds of fertilizer an acre produce an increase yield of marketable potatoes, which, at 50 cents a bushel, made a net gain of \$27.38 in income during the two years. The use of 2,000 pounds of fertilizer yield a net increase of income during the two years \$7.12 less than had the application of 1,000 pounds.

In using 1,000 pounds of fertilizer there were added to an acre of soil, on an average, 36.4 pounds of nitrogen, 76.9 pounds of available phosphoric acid and 99.6 pounds of potash, and twice these amounts in using 2,000 pounds of fertilizer. Adding these these amounts of plant food already known to be present in the soil and then deducting the quantities removed by the crops grown, we find that excessive amounts of nitrogen, potash and particularly phosphoric acid were left unused when 2,000 pounds of fertilizer were applied.

Phosphoric acid is probably applied often in uselessly large quantities in raising potatoes, as compared with potash and nitrogen.

The use of over 1,000 pounds of fertilizer an acre under the conditions tried was attended with loss as compared with the result obtained in using 1,000 pounds of fertilizer.

Under Kind of Charity? Vineland, N.J. Educator.

The New York World says that John D. Rockefeller's income is \$6,000,000 per year. This is \$28,666 per day for every work day in the year or \$2,438.33 per day, Sundays included. This is more than twenty-five thousand times the income of the laboring man, one hundred and seventy-two times the salary of the president.

Think of a man drawing \$28,666.66 per day for ten hours per day, or nearly \$18 per minute, while hundreds of thousands of better men suffer for life's necessities.

But one man told us the other day that "John" was "charitable." It is any credit to be "charitable" with such wealth at command?

Do you think that man who has been convicted of using dynamite to blow up the factory of a rival company to rid himself of competition knows the meaning of charity?

No. Such a man has no more thought of charity when he gives the income of a few hours to a public institution than has the fisherman when he gives bait to a fish.

Rockefeller uses "charity" as a bait with which to catch suckers. He uses charity as an advertisement, well knowing that people with intellect too weak to penetrate an idea will swallow his bait like suckers, and say, "Oh, yes, but then he's so charitable."

John D. Rockefeller amasses his millions by taxing every man, woman and child who uses kerosene in the United States.

But for his grinding monopoly, oil would sell at four cents per gallon here today.

You pay the tax. What do you think of it? Do you propose to keep on voting this tax on your family, by supporting the party of trusts?

A Novel Experiment. Richmond Dispatch.

Sh-field, Eng., is trying a novel experiment for the solution of the pauper children problem. Children who would otherwise be sent to the poor-house are divided among cottage-homes. These homes are arranged on about the same plan as the working people's such home accommodates fifteen children, and has at the head of it a workingman and his wife, as foster parents, selected by the authorities. Both boys and girls have to assist their "mother" in the household. The older boys are taught a trade, and the girls learn dress-making, cooking, and other domestic avocations. The homes are open to all visitors, and the nurse or the neighborhood, it is said, an active interest in the little cottagers.

The Educational Excess. Baltimore American.

It has been discovered that while only forty-one of the four hundred and fifty colleges and universities of the country are closed to women, one hundred and forty-three are closed to men. It is time for the talk of unjust discrimination to take to the other side of the educational fence.

No Gripe Hood's Pills

Whom you take Hood's Pills. The big, old-fashioned, sugar-coated pills, which are not in it with Hood's. Easy to take.

Send for a bundle of sample copies of THE CAUCASIAN and hand around to your neighbor. They will help you in getting up a club of subscribers in your community.

University of North Carolina Summer School.

EDWIN ANDERSON ALDERMAN, D.C.L., PRESIDENT.

THE FOURTH SESSION WILL BEGIN TUESDAY, JULY 22 AND CLOSE FRIDAY, JULY 23, 1897.

COURSES.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

Dr. Thomas Hume, Professor of English, University of North Carolina.

Miss Mollie A. Bryant, Ogontz School.

Mr. William R. Webb, Jr., Instructor in English, University of North Carolina.

SCIENCE.

Professor Wilbur S. Jackson, Author of "Nature Study," Chicago Normal School.

Mr. R. E. Coker, University of North Carolina, Natural History. (Special.)

Professor Collier Cobb, University of North Carolina, Geology.

State Geologist Holmes, Geology of North Carolina.

Dr. Charles Haskerville, University of North Carolina, Chemistry. (Special.)

Charles S. Mangum, M. D., University of North Carolina, Physiology.

GEOGRAPHY.

Superintendent H. S. Tarbell, Providence, R. I., Author "Werner Geographical and Grammar."

Superintendent Logan D. Howell, Raleigh, N. C.

HISTORY.

Principal W. F. Gordy, Hartford, Conn., Author "Pathfinder in American History."

Superintendent Alex. Graham, Charlotte, N. C.

James K. Shepherd, L. L. D., Clives.

Professor T. P. Claxton, State Normal College, Last year at Jena.

PEDAGOGY.

Dr. Charles A. McMurry, Sec'y Nat. Herbart Society, Chicago University.

Professor C. W. Toms, University of North Carolina.

MATHEMATICS.

Dr. William J. Milne, Author of "Miles' Algebra and Arithmetic," Albany, New York.

Superintendent M. C. Noble, Wilmington, N. C.

MISS NETTIE BENIS, GRADUATE INSTITUTE, Brooklyn, D. C., Ham Grad School.

PRIMARY WORK.

Professor E. P. Moore, Winthrop Normal School, Rock Hill, S. C., Author "Moses' Reader."

MUSIC.

Professor Clarence R. Brown, State Normal College.

LATIN.

Dr. H. F. Linscott, University of North Carolina.

Professor J. A. McLauchlin, Author "Pensa Prima Latina," Wadesboro, N. C.

Tuition fee \$600. Cheap rates for board. Delightful summer home. Public lectures at night. Reduced R. R. rates.

Beginning Sept. 7, post-graduate courses in the University are open to women.

For circulars containing details of courses address

CLINTON WHITE TOMS, President, Raleigh, N. C.

OF PRESIDENT ALDERMAN, Chapel Hill, N. C.

SUMMER LAW SCHOOL.

JOHN MANNING, L.L.D., JAMES E. SHEPHERD, L.L.D.

Begin July 1. Tuition for each class \$200. For announcement and terms address

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A. & N. C. RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

To take effect Wednesday Nov. 27, 1896.

EASTBOUND TRAINS.

STATIONS. Mixed Freight and Passenger. Daily except Sunday and Holidays.

W. Goldsboro* 7:20 3:30

W. Lenoir* 7:35 3:40

W. Falling Creek* 7:45 3:50

W. Winston* 7:55 4:00

W. Caswell* 8:05 4:10

W. Dover* 8:15 4:20

W. Core Creek* 8:25 4:30

W. Tuscumbia* 8:35 4:40

W. Newbern* 8:45 4:50

W. Riverview* 8:55 5:00

W. Croatan* 9:05 5:10

W. Havelock* 9:15 5:20

W. Newport* 9:25 5:30

W. Wildwood* 9:35 5:40

W. Atlantic* 9:45 5:50

W. Morehead City* 9:55 6:00

W. Atlantic Hotel* 10:05 6:10

W. M. City Depot* 10:15 6:20

WESTBOUND TRAINS.

STATIONS. Daily except Sunday and Holidays.

Ar. Goldsboro* 11:25 8:00

Ar. Lenoir* 11:35 8:10

Ar. Falling Creek* 11:45 8:20

Ar. Winston* 11:55 8:30

Ar. Caswell* 12:05 8:40

Ar. Dover* 12:15 8:50

Ar. Core Creek* 12:25 9:00

Ar. Tuscumbia* 12:35 9:10

Ar. Newbern* 12:45 9:20

Ar. Riverview* 12:55 9:30

Ar. Croatan* 1:05 9:40

SEABOARD AIR LINE LIMITED

TO Atlanta, Charlotte, Augusta, Atlanta, Wilmington, New Orleans, AND New York, Boston, Washington, Norfolk, Portsmouth.

SOUTHBOUND.

No. 403. No. 41.

Ar. New York, Penn. R.R. 11:00am 9:00pm

Ar. Philadelphia 12:00pm 12:00am

Ar. Baltimore 1:00pm 1:00am

Ar. Washington 2:00pm 2:00am

Ar. Richmond 3:00pm 3:00am

Ar. Norfolk, S. A. L. 4:00pm 4:00am

Ar. Portsmouth 5:00pm 5:00am

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Ar. Durham 7:00pm 7:00am

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Ar. Chester 3:00pm 3:00am

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